

Vol. 11, Camp Douglas, U. T., Tuesday Morning, May 17, 1864. [No. 118]

OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,
California & Nevada Territory Veterans
Order of Subscriptions:
One copy one month, (if variably in advance) \$1.00
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Job Work,
SUCH AS
MINING CERTIFICATES,
PROGRAMMES, BALL INVITATIONS,
BILL HEADS,
Cards, Circulars, Blank Forms
etc., - - - etc., - - - etc.,
IN GOOD STYLE, AND ON REASONABLE TERMS.

ARRIVAL & DEPARTURE OF MAILS
SALT LAKE CITY ^{FROM} POST OFFICE
DEPARTURES.
Western Mails.
For all places East of Salt Lake City, close at 8 a. m.
each day.

Southern Mails.
For all settlements in Southern Utah, including the Cotton country; all settlements in San Pete county; for Alpine City and Cedar Valley, on Thursdays at 6-30 A. M. For Fillmore City, and all settlements between Salt Lake City and Fillmore, on Mondays and Thursdays, at 6-30 A. M.

Southern Mails.
From all settlements in Southern Utah, including the Cotton country, and all settlements in San Pete County, on Wednesdays, 5 P. M.
From Fillmore City, and all settlements between Fillmore and Salt Lake City, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, 5 P. M.
From Alpine City and Cedar Valley, on Fridays, 5 P. M.

It is true that as regards the difficulties of the journey Duppel may be considered as farther from Paris than New York or St. Petersburg. A Danish officer has taken on himself the mission of studying the deviation, according to distance, of the rifles of the Prussians. He goes every day to the advanced posts, provided with a glass, and makes a memorandum of his observations. The day before yesterday a German rifleman perceived this officer on the lookout, at a distance of about 600 metres. The soldier, instinctively obedient to military discipline, respectfully made the salute, and then proceeded to attempt to lodge a ball in the officer's body. The latter rejoiced at this opportunity of making fresh observations, and while the soldier placed himself against a tree, in order to take a steadier aim, the officer raised his glass to watch his movements: "That is all right," said he, "the muzzle is just on a line with my breast, we shall see!" The trigger was pulled, and the Dane quietly wrote down—"At the distance of 600 yards the deviation of a ball from a rifled musket is about one metre."

A clergyman who was consoling a young widow upon the death of her husband, spoke in a very serious tone, remarking that "he was one of the few. You cannot find his equal, you know."

To which the sobbing fair one replied, with an almost broken heart, "I don't know, but I'll try."

He has lost the lesson recited yesterday; and does not understand that portion of to-day's lesson which depends upon that of yesterday; and such dependence usually exists.

The teacher's time and patience are taxed in repeating to him the instructions of yesterday, which, however, for want of study, he does not clearly appreciate.

PORK AND BEANS.—They tell us now that Gen. Grant is a genuine pork and beans man—a regular Saturday night New England man. It is said that he does not fancy the luxurious style of living prevalent in the army of the Potomac. He says he can maintain his physical integrity on pork and beans, as soldiers do out west, and believes it can be done by them here. Caterers to the delicate palates of our officers are in spasms at the report that the Lieut. Gen. is about to banish their wares from the lines.—*Exchange.*

A BAD SHOW FOR PEACE.—Judge Linton Stephens—brother of Alexander H.—has made a suggestion in the Georgia Legislature that peace propositions should be offered to the enemy at every rebel victory. There will be but a poor show for peace proposals emanating from the rebel side for some time to come; for General Grant will see that no propositions are offered conformably to Judge Stephens' suggestion while he commands the Union army.

12- The Richmond *Enquirer* is probably the highest authority in the rebel confederacy. The following are its terms of conciliation:

"This confederacy" or the Yankee nation, one or the other, goes down to perdition. We all know by this time the fate in store for us, if we succumb. As surely as we completely ruin their armies—and without that there is no peace nor truce at all—so surely shall we make them pay our war debt, though we wring it out of their hearts."

The German war vessels are sailing about in the English Channel and elsewhere with a canvas gined to each side containing the words, "Germany at war with Denmark." This odd proceeding is to warn the German merchantmen to keep a sharp look out.

The industry of the country, notwithstanding the war, is amazing. No less than 24 steamers have been built in New York for the China trade during the past year. Several of them are first-class vessels and their aggregate tonnage is 22,000.

Law is like a sieve; you may see through it, but you must be considerably reduced before you can get through it.

In another column we print a remarkable and characteristic document from the pen of President Lincoln. Gov. Bramlett, of Kentucky, accompanied by Col. Hodges, editor of the Frankfort Commonwealth, recently visited Washington to confer with the President on matters in Kentucky, especial reference being had to the inevitable slavery question. So struck was Col. Hodges with the frankness and soundness of Mr. Lincoln's views, that he requested him to write them out for publication. The letter printed by us to-day is the result. Plainly and tersely written, it speaks volumes for the head and heart of him who has fairly won the proud sobriquet of "honest Abe." Naturally, instinctively, by education, habits of thought and association imbued with a spirit of repugnance to the whole system of slavery, Mr. Lincoln took the oath of his high office, determined not to infringe upon the constitutional rights of the South, even to accomplish the great object of wiping away the stain of involuntary servitude. His every act—some of which have been pointed out by radicals as evidences of timidity and a lag-gardness of spirit—has proven how he has resisted his own humane impulses, as well as the storm of reproach of those same radicals, and respected his oath and the Constitution of the land. The letter, too, proves the old adage that "whom the Gods would destroy, they first make mad." Had Jeff. Davis and his bad compeers respected their obligations to the country and the Constitution; had they refrained from pressing their unhallowed rebellion to the last verge, and threatening to uproot all constitutions, all government on this continent, slavery, whose wicked apostles they are, bad and inhuman as it is, would have been as safe under the protection of the Constitution, administered by honest Abraham Lincoln, as under their own shadowy Southern wing.

Thus has it come to pass, that despite the exertions of the President, notwithstanding their own armed array, and because of the treason which was inaugurated to perpetuate the inhuman institution, slavery is now in its death throes—is fast vanishing from the face of the earth, and at the close of this mighty war, will have been wiped away forever. Thus does Providence work out His mysterious ways. Amid war's disasters, in defeat and tribulation, through long years of varied success on battle field after battle field, has He prepared the Northern mind for the abolition of this relic of barbarism. As the President says, two years ago, or one year ago, the necessity of abolishing slavery by Governmental action was not apparent. As we say, and as is apparent, the American mind was not then prepared for it; but when in the honesty of his noble spirit the President asked his own heart, calmly, amid the tumult raging around, "Is it possible to lose the Nation, and preserve the Constitution?" Shall we stand quietly by and see the wreck of Constitutional liberty and the hopes of mankind strew the shore, that the black pirate of slavery may sail on in its placid course? then, when his heart answered that slavery or the Union must perish, did Mr. Lincoln give to the world that immortal document, the Emancipation Proclamation.

Abstractly, Fremont was right in '61—practically, he was premature. Cameron was right, but Cameron would have spoken too early. Hunter was right, but the time had not come. With a practical sagacity and an honesty of judgment which will challenge the respect of the world in all ages,—Abraham Lincoln had the moral courage to resist the pressure and restrain radicalism until the fullness of time had prepared the nation for the great deed. When that time had come, when the life of the nation hung on a thread, when every loyal voice was lifted up and cried "what shall we do to be saved," without a tremor, without passion, with reliance on his own integrity and asking the blessing of Heaven, the President struck the blow—and in the language of old, referring to a greater wrong than that of ancient Carthage—spoke "Carthago est delenda."

We cannot dwell longer on this interesting subject to-day, but commend the President's letter to our readers.

Telegraph.
We are sorry to state that the telegraph lines Eastward are again down, in consequence of which, no news has been received from the East since Sunday morning. We suppose we must be reconciled, and we are, much more so than we would have been but for the last instalment of war news received here, which was of a nature to render us placable with minor vexations. We shall get more of the same kind when the lines are again in operation, and in the meantime we shall await with patience the issue, knowing full well that it must be a glorious one!

MEETING OF MINERS.—We call attention to the meeting, of those owning mining interests at Egan Canon, Nevada Territory, which is called for Thursday next at 3 p. m., in the Camp Douglas Theater. See advertisement.

The following account which we clip from the correspondence of an eastern paper of the manner in which Gen. A. J. Smith (formerly Colonel of the 2d Cav. C. V.) saved Bank's army from utter defeat, will be read with interest by his numerous friends and the soldiers of his former command:

Gen. Smith's Strategy.
The brilliant and successful strategy of Gen. Smith at the close of the second day's fighting deserves a distinguished notice. The whole two days had been full of disaster, when suddenly, in the midst of retreat a favorable point and a happy thought struck the mind of Gen. Smith, an educated soldier, and he at once availed himself of it. He placed a division in front in line of battle, and arranging his artillery and the residue of his forces along the ridges in the valley between which the road ran, he awaited the approach of the Confederates.

On they came, yelling and foaming as before, and with rebounding speed they rushed upon the troops they saw before them. These, apparently alarmed at their overwhelming force, retreated, first in order and then at a trot, and the enemy followed. When the gorge was completely filled, grape, canister and musket shot opened upon them, and the destruction was appalling; those who could fell back to their main body, the few that passed through were taken prisoners, and the Federal troops re-formed, the forces under Smith continuing to cover their retreat until all safely reached Grand Ecore.

As soon as the army had thus been extricated from its crushing danger, General Banks rode up to General Smith, and said, "God bless you, general! You have saved the army from destruction." "I hope he will bless all of us," was the soldier's terse and significant reply.

We publish for the information of all concerned, the following letter received by an officer of this Camp from the Adjutant General of the State of California, in regard to the method to be observed in procuring the extra pay of \$5 per month from the State.

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS,
Adj. General's office,
Sacramento, May 5th, '64.
Sir:—In reply to your letter of date April 26th, 1864, making inquiry relative to the manner of procuring the State bounty of \$5 per month for California volunteers when discharged by virtue of re-enlistment,—I have to say, that they will receive their extra pay from the State upon the same evidence, when discharged by virtue of re-enlistment, as when honorably discharged from any other cause—to wit:
They must send a certified copy of their final statement to this office, when, if it is found to be correct, it will receive the certificate of the Adjutant General of the State as required by law, of the amount due under the Act. It will then have to go before the State Board of Examiners, and upon receiving their approval, it will be sent by them to the Controller of State, who will issue his warrant for the amount certified to by the Adj't General.
Respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. S. EVANS, Adj't General,
State of California.

The Washington correspondent of the Sacramento Union, under date of April 7th, says:

COMMANDERS AND RUMORS OF COMMANDERS.—I suppose Californians, like other people, have been amused with telegraphic reports concerning the proposed change of commanders in the Department of the Pacific. An industrious but hard-up correspondent at Washington of the Philadelphia Inquirer, the same one who sent Shields to California last Winter, has had several sensational items upon the subject, McDowell and Fremont being severally nominated for that place by him. It is sufficient at this time to say that nobody has been fixed upon for the position, and that neither McDowell or Fremont will be sent.

CORRECTION.—In our leader yesterday referring to immense losses in the recent severe battles, the types made us say they were "estimated at 4,600," instead of 45,000, as written. In this connection, however, we may add that late advices diminish the number of killed, wounded and missing on our side, and say that 20,000 will probably cover our losses in the eight days' battle on the Rapidan.

It is no misfortune for a nice young lady to lose her good name, if a nice young gentleman gives her a better.

Letter from President Lincoln.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, April 4.
A. G. HODGES, esq., Frankfort, Ky.:
"MY DEAR SIR: You ask me to put in writing the substance of what I verbally said, the other day, in your presence, to Gov. Bramlette and Senator Dixon. It was about as follows: I am naturally Anti-Slavery. If Slavery is not wrong, nothing is wrong. I cannot remember when I did not so think and feel. And yet, I have never understood that the Presidency conferred upon me an unrestricted right to act officially upon this judgment and feeling. It was in the oath I took, that I would, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States. I could not take the office without taking the oath. Nor was it my view, that I might take an oath to get power. I understood, too, that, in ordinary civil administration, this oath even forbade me, to practically indulge my primary, abstract judgment on the moral question of Slavery. I had publicly declared this many times, and in many ways. And I aver that, to this day, I have done no official act in mere deference to my abstract judgment and feeling on Slavery."

I did understand, however, that my oath to preserve the Constitution to the best of my ability, imposed upon me the duty of preserving, by every indispensable means, that Government—the Nation, of which that Constitution was the organic law. Was it possible to lose the Nation, and yet preserve the Constitution?

By general law, life and limb must be protected; yet often a limb must be amputated to save a life; but a life is never wisely given to save a limb. I feel that measures, otherwise unconstitutional, might become lawful, by becoming indispensable to the preservation of the Constitution, thro' the preservation of the Nation. Right or wrong, I assumed this ground, and now avow it. I could not feel that to the best of my ability I had even tried to preserve the Constitution, if to save Slavery or any minor matter, I should permit the wreck of Government, Country, and Constitution, all together. When early in the war, Gen. Fremont attempted military emancipation, I forbade it, because I did not then think it an indispensable necessity. When a little later, Gen. Cameron, then Secretary of War, suggested the arming of the blacks, I objected, because I did not yet think it an indispensable necessity. When, still later, General Hunter attempted military emancipation, I again forbade it, because I did not yet think the indispensable necessity had come.

When, in March, and May, and July, 1862, I made earnest and successive appeals to the Border States to favor compensated emancipation, I believed that the indispensable necessity for military emancipation and arming the blacks would come, unless averted by that measure. They declined the proposition, and I was, in my best judgment, driven to the alternative of either surrendering the Union, and with it the Constitution, or of laying strong

hand upon the sword. I chose the latter. I hoped for greater gain than loss by it, in our foreign relations; none in our home popular sentiment; none in our white military force;—but by it anyhow of any other. The contrary, it shows a gain of a hundred and thirty thousand soldiers, seamen, and laborers. These are palpable facts, about which no man can be so caviling. We have the measure, and we could not have it any other way out the measure.

And now, let any Union man who complains of the measure, test himself by writing down in one line what he is for subduing the Rebellion by force of arms; and in the next line, by taking these 130,000 men into the Union side, and placing them where they would be, but for the measure in condemnation. If he cannot face his case so stated, it is only because he cannot face the truth.

I add a word, which was not in the verbal conversation. In telling this tale I attempt no compliment to my own sagacity. I claim not to have controlled events, but confess plainly that events have controlled me. Now, at the end of three years' struggle, the nation's condition is not what either party or any man desired or expected. God alone can claim it. Whether it is tending seems plain. If God now wills the removal of a great wrong, and wills also that we of the North, as well as you of the South, shall pay fairly for our complicity in that wrong, impartial history will find therein new cause to attest and revere the justice and goodness of God.

Yours, truly, A. LINCOLN.

EGAN CANON.
A Meeting of the Residents of Salt Lake City, and vicinity owning mining interests at Egan Canon, will be held at the Camp Douglas Theater on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.
my14d

GOODRICH HOUSE,
Bannock City.....Idaho Territory.
This House is now open for the accommodation of the traveling public and the tables will always be furnished with the best the market affords. Good Corral and Stable near the premises.
Patronage Solicited.
my16pm W. C. GOODRICH & CO.

JOHN AVONDET,
Near Public Square, 8th Ward, Salt Lake City.
Coats, Pantaloon, Vests and all men's wear of articles for ladies, such as Dresses, Neckchiefs, Ribbons, Gloves, etc., cleaned and remade on the shortest notice and in the most approved style.
my10-lm

GEO. HIGGINS,
AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANT
Virginia City, Idaho Territory.
Consignments Solicited.....Terms, moderate.
REFERENCES:
Clark & Co., Bankers, and Bodenburg & Kahn, Salt Lake City; W. Hume & Co., Denver City, Colorado Territory, and Roe & Co., Virginia City, Idaho Territory.
my9pm

VIRGINIA HOTEL
VIRGINIA CITY, I. T.
The proprietor is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage, and ensure them they will find at his Hotel every comfort in the way of Lodgings—while the Tables will be furnished with the best the market affords.
Fine Corral Accommodations
On the premises; also, an Insurance Black where all kinds of stock may be turned out with perfect security.
my8paw M. W. BROWN

BLACKFOOT BUTTE FERRY
This Ferry is now in complete running order, and is the Best and Safest Ferry on Snake River and is running at Lower Rates than any other ferry in the Western Country.
EMIGRANTS AND FREIGHTERS
To East Bannock, Virginia, Boise, Idaho and Green will find it to their interest to travel by the way of this ferry for the simple reason that it is the Shortest and Safest road to any of the above places.
my28pam MEERES & GIBSON, Proprietors Lower Ferry.

CLAYVELAND & HENNINGFORD,
Auction and Commission Merchants.
Capacious Storage, etc., etc.
my29d Nevada City, Idaho Territory

We publish the following Regulations adopted by the Treasury Department of the United States, for the redemption of mutilated United States notes, many of which are afloat in this community, and it is therefore desirable that the public should be aware of the exact value of such notes:

WASHINGTON, May 18, 1862.

To guard against frauds upon the Government, and to secure the just rights of holders, the following rules, for the redemption of mutilated United States notes, are hereby established:

RULES:

FIRST.—Mutilated notes, which have been torn, no matter how much, but of which it is evident that all the fragments are returned—or defaced, no matter how badly, but certainly satisfactorily genuine—will be redeemed at their full face value on presentation.

SECOND.—Fragments of notes will be redeemed in full only when accompanied by an affidavit, stating the cause and manner of the mutilation, and that the missing part of the note is totally destroyed. The good character of the affiant must, also, be fully vouched by the officer before whom the evidence is taken.

THIRD.—In the absence of such affidavit, fragments of notes will not be paid in full, but the parts presented will be redeemed in their proportion to the whole note; reckoning, as a general rule, by twentieths.

FOURTH.—Less than half of a note will not be redeemed, except by payment of the full value of the note under the second rule; or by the payment of the proportional value of the missing part, when presented under the 5th rule.

FIFTH.—Fragments of notes, for which less than the full face value has been paid; will be retained for a year, to the end that the owners, who have received less than the value of a full note, may have opportunity to return the missing part and receive the amount previously withheld.

SIXTH.—Until further order, mutilated notes and fragments will be redeemed only at the Treasury of the United States at Washington; whither they can be sent, addressed to the "Treasurer of the United States." A draft on the Assistant Treasurer, at New York, for the amount allowed, will be returned, by mail, to the address of the person remitting the same.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9, 1862.

The rules promulgated on the 18th of May last, for the redemption of mutilated United States Notes are not intended to apply to such notes, of which the abrasion or loss of substance from the corners or edges does not exceed one-twentieth of their original proportions. Such are not understood to be mutilated notes within those rules. They are regarded as entire notes, and when of the issue known as Demand Notes, are receivable for Customs duties.

No United States Notes, which have lost more than one-twentieth part of their original proportions have ever been received from Customs duties. They can only be paid, therefore, as ordinary claims in ordinary notes, under the rules heretofore established.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

REDEMPTION OF U. S. TREASURY NOTES.

The same rules in force for the redemption of mutilated United States Notes that are embodied in circulars of the Department dated May 18, 1862, and October 9, 1862, are applied to mutilated one and two years five per

cent United States Treasury Notes. Separation of a coupon from a two years five per cent. United States Treasury Note, renders such note no longer a legal tender until interest commences on the next succeeding coupon attached to the note; and the separation is such a mutilation of the note as to make it redeemable only at its face value without interest, at this office.

Coupons of two years five per cent. United States Treasury Notes, that have been separated from the notes of which they constitute a part, are of no value, and will not be redeemed. Coupons must not be detached from the notes to which they belong, except by a Government officer authorized to redeem them at maturity.

RULES FOR REDEMPTION OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

1. All Fractional Currency, not mutilated, when presented to an Assistant Treasurer or Designated Depository of the United States, or a National Bank designated as a Depository of the United States, for redemption, must have been assorted by the holder, according to denominations, with the faces and upper sides in corresponding order in the packages.

2. When presented in sufficient numbers, each package must contain one hundred pieces; it must be securely pinned, with a paper strap at least one inch wide, and on the strap must be written, in ink, the number of pieces, denomination, date of deposit, and the name of the owner.

3. The entire deposit must be securely done up in one package, and upon that wrapper, endorsed with ink, the date of deposit, the amount contained, and the name and residence of the owner.

4. No less sum than three dollars will be redeemed, and packages will be paid for in lawful money of the United States, in the order as to time in which they shall have been received, as soon as the currency can be counted and passed upon.

RULES FOR REDEMPTION OF MUTILATED FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

Fragments of notes can be exchanged, if not mutilated, with any Assistant Treasurer or Designated Depository of the United States, or a National Bank designated as a Depository of the United States, in sums not less than three dollars. Defaced notes, if whole, are not considered as mutilated; nor is an evidently accidental injury, not reducing the note by more than one-tenth its original size, regarded as mutilation. Mutilated fractional notes will be redeemed at the Treasury of the United States, at the city of Washington, under the following regulations, established as necessary guards against fraud:

1. Fragments of a note will not be redeemed unless it shall be clearly evident that they constitute one-half or more of one original note; in which case, notes, however mutilated will be redeemed in proportion to the whole note, reckoning by fifths.

2. Mutilations less than one-tenth will be disregarded, unless fraudulent; but any mutilation which destroys more than one-tenth the original note, will reduce the redemption value of the note by one-fifth its face value.

3. Mutilated notes, presented for redemption, must be in sums not less than three dollars of the original full face value.

All Government officers will receive for public dues all United States Notes of the several kinds, and on account for which they are respectively receivable, as per Treasury Circular of Oct. 9, 1862, in explanation of the rules promulgated May 18, 1862; no matter how badly defaced or torn they may be, so long as their genuineness can be clearly ascertained, and so that it is

certain that not one-twentieth part thereof is missing. But all such notes should be kept separate and distinct, and as occasion may require be returned to the Treasury of the United States to be retired from circulation. Fractional currency, from which not one-tenth part is missing will be received in the same manner.

F. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer U. S.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE —TO— EAST BANNACK CITY, IDAHO TERRITORY.

THE great through S. S. mail to East Bannack will leave Salt Lake City twice a week, (every Monday and Thursday morning,) at 8 o'clock, A. M., in splendid four horse Troy coaches, via Box Elder, Cache Valley settlements and Soda Springs.

Schedule Time—5 days and 8 hours.
Over a portion of the route passengers will be conveyed in first class, and the balance of the way in first spring wagons. Connections made at Bannack with express to Virginia, Nevada and Gallatin cities, and the mining districts east of the mountains.

Every attention paid to passengers for Bannack on intermediate points.
Application for passage or information may be made to Mr. Samuel D. Sirrine, Salt Lake House, or to the undersigned, South Temple street, first block west of Tabernacle.

E. M. Morgan, Bannack City, Idaho Territory, Agent.
L. I. SMITH, Proprietor.

BEN. HOLLADAY, (formerly of N. Y. City.)
HOLLADAY & HALSEY,
BANKERS.

At the office of the Overland Stage Line, Great Salt Lake City, will pay the highest rates for
GOLD DUST AND COIN.

Dust bought for Coin or Currency.
Cash paid for Government Vouchers.
Drafts payable in Coin or Currency sold.

San Francisco, Cal.,
Virginia City, Idaho,
Denver City, Colorado,
Atchison, Kansas,
Portland, Oregon and
Victoria, British Columbia.

Postage Currency and Revenue Stamps for sale.
**Clark & Co.,
BANKERS,
Great Salt Lake City,
DEALERS IN
GOLD DUST
AND EXCHANGE.**

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.
Correspond with Metropolitan Bank, New York; Clark & Co., Leavenworth; Clark & Co., Denver.
Refer by permission to Bank of Commerce, New York; and to Clark & Co., Philadelphia.

**POWERS, NEWMAN & CO.
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
EXCHANGE.**
The highest price paid for
COIN AND GOLD DUST.

Office in Goddard's Building a few doors below the Salt Lake House, East Temple Street.
ASSAY OFFICE.
H. W. HEARSING,
formerly of New York City,
ASSAYER AND REFINER.

Having opened an office at Camp Douglas, is now prepared to make Assays of Ore of every description, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms; having had an experience of many years both in New York and California, he feels confident of giving satisfaction.
Office, first building East of the Cavalry quarters, Camp Douglas.

PAXTON & THORNBURG, } E. WILSON, }
Virginia, } Austin, }
**PAXTON, THORNBURG & CO.,
BANKERS.**

AUSTIN, }
Draw on } N. Y.
Virginia, Sacramento, Marysville and }
San Francisco. }
Buy Drafts, Certificates of Deposit, County Warrants and other securities.
Purchase Bullion, and advance on the same for Coinage at the Mint.
Receive Deposits, make Collections, and transact a general Banking business.

H. W. THRELL, } }
Virginia, } }
ASSAY OFFICE
**THRELL & CO.,
AUSTIN, Nevada Territory.**

Gold and Silver Bullion and Ore of every description, Melted and Assayed. Returns made in Cash or Coin. We guarantee the correctness of our Assays.
All kinds of metal sent to our care will be promptly and accurately attended to.

feb24-1f
THRELL & CO.

Redington & Co.'s ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

This valuable preparation contains a highly concentrated form of the properties of the Jamaica Ginger, has become one of the most popular domestic remedies, for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs.
As a tonic it will be found invaluable to all persons suffering from debility, whether produced by fever or otherwise, for whilst it imparts to the system all the strength and vigor that can be produced by wine or brandy, it is entirely free from the excitatory effects that follow the use of spirits of any kind.

It is also a most valuable remedy for persons who suffer from difficult menstruation, giving prompt assistance to the system that frequently accompanies that period. **ONLY 50 CENTS BOTTLE.**

It gives immediate relief to nausea, caused by riding in a railroad car, or by sea sickness or other causes, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc.
It is also valuable as an antacid and antispasmodic, and as none other is pure and reliable, give it a HO WOULD YOU BE WITHOUT IT?

Redington & Co., Proprietors,
415 and 418 Front Street, San Francisco.

Stop that Coughing!

Some of you can't, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the one destined, by its intrinsic merit, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something else after the many experiments you have made of trashy compounds foisted on the public at a certain price.

**NEWELL'S
PULMONARY SYRUP.**

Is really the very best remedy ever compounded for the cure of Cough, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Consumption. Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of

**NEWELL'S
PULMONARY SYRUP.**

And with one accord give their unqualified approbation. We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest Panacea of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, assuring you that

**NEWELL'S
PULMONARY SYRUP.**

Has cured thousands, and it will cure you if you try it. This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste; soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects; entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.

Certificates from many prominent citizens of San Francisco accompanying every bottle of
**NEWELL'S
PULMONARY SYRUP.**

Redington & Co., Agents,
San Francisco.
And for sale everywhere.

DR. TOWNSELY'S INDIAN VEGETABLE TOOTH ACHE ANODYNE

Is purely a vegetable preparation, which is
Warranted to Cure the Toothache in One Minute.

Caused by decay in the tooth. It will cure scurvy on the gums. It will harden the gums and cause them to adhere to the teeth. It will cure gum boils, head and remove all sources of the gums. It will soothe the breath. It will be found valuable for children cutting teeth, or having swollen gums. It is an Indian preparation, and the recipe for making it was purchased by the proprietor from the Pawnee tribe of Indians, in the Platte country.

IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS!
Providence has provided in Nature's plants and roots that are remedies for all the ills of suffering humanity. This preparation contains no poisonous acids or mineral substances whatever. It has been extensively used, with universal satisfaction in all cases.

Who would suffer with this most distressing affliction when one bottle will cure instantaneously?
Sold by all the principal druggists, and by
Redington & Co.,
415 and 418 Front Street, San Francisco.
Sole Agents.

Dr. Mott's VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS

These pills are made from vegetables, chemically extracted. After being used once, the person having used them will use no others.
For sale by all Dealers in Family Medicines.
A. L. SCOVILL & Co., Proprietors,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

For sale everywhere, try them. Try them!
REDINGTON & CO.,
415 and 418 Front Street, San Francisco.
Sole Agents.

CONSTERNATION IN A RESPECTABLE FAMILY.—We regret to say that through the blundering of a country cousin, one of the first families in Boston was recently thrown into a state of consternation and indignation, which it is impossible to describe. For a while serious consequences were apprehended, but after proper restoratives were applied and explanations were made, the family were enabled to eat their meals with the accustomed regularity and relish. The misunderstanding was caused in a singular manner, and can, in a measure, be attributed to the number of military heroes who infest the city.

It seems that the cousin who caused the trouble is a native of Vermont, and now on a visit to an uncle in this city. One evening during the recent spell of cold weather, the only daughter of the house, a lady of seventeen, whose delicacy is a part of her nature, and whose mind was entirely above earthly things, with the exception of the opera, new dresses and a carriage, remarked one evening in the presence of her cousin and her family, without a word of warning, that she was fearful of freezing if she went to bed.

Her mother was about to utter some expression of consolation, when the cousin (rude that he was) remarked in a loud tone, so loud that every one heard him: "Why don't you take a Major to bed with you?"

There was a faint shriek, and Henrietta was observed to fall senseless on the plush sofa. Her position was noted, however, for its grace and careful manner in which her crinoline was adjusted.

"Wretch!" cried the father, "you have murdered my daughter with your vulgarity."

"Monster!" exclaimed the mother, "how could you? and such delicate nerves as she has, too?"

"I swow," yelled the Vermonter, with a doleful look. "I didn't mean a —"

"Silence, sir!" cried the brother, who had attempted to obtain a commission as a brigadier-general and failed, only because he once belonged to a home guard, and knew, therefore, too much about military affairs.

"Darn it, won't you —"

"No, sir!" cried the enraged parents. "A man that recommends my daughter to —"

"But I didn't mean it —" screamed the Yankee, but no attention was paid to his words.

"She revives—she revives—the shock has not killed her," the doting mother said, bending over her child and kissing her.

"It was a cruel blow, you must bear up, darling."

"Darnation, won't somebody listen to me!" cried the perplexed Vermonter. "I don't mean that Hen should sleep with a real live Major—one of them malicious officers. In course I didn't. I wanted her to do as our gals do cold nights. They heat-bricks and put to their feet, and up in our parts the gals call them majors. That's what I mean, and what's the use of a fuss about it? that's what I want to know."

"It seems that we are laboring under a mistake," said the head of the family; "but, when there are young ladies in the room I don't think I'd mention such things. The young ladies of the city are too delicate for such vulgar names."

The Vermonter promised to be more careful in future, and the family are doing well.—Ex.

CONSIDERABLE "CHEEK."—A Western paper has the following amusing Pharisism: "A young man, a member of an Evangelical church, wants to board in a pious family, where his Christian example would be considered a compensation!"

STRAYED.
A BLACK NEWFOUNDLAND PUP, about four months old; answers to the name of "Belle." Four white feet, white half ring on neck, white breast and tail tip; had on leather collar when lost. Any one returning him to the Subistence Storehouse, Great Salt Lake City, will be liberally rewarded.
may 6-11

RANSOFF & CO.,
New Goods! New Goods!!
FINE ASSORTMENT OF
SPRING GOODS,
CONSISTING IN
French Lawns, Chambrays, Calicoes,
etc., etc., etc.,
In Fact Everything in the Ladies' Line.
Also a Fine Stock of
Boots, Shoes, Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR GOLD DUST AND COIN.
may 6-11

Bannack Restaurant and Eating House
THE citizens of Great Salt Lake City, and the traveling public are respectfully informed that the Bannack Restaurant and Eating House, situated on Main street, opposite the Salt Lake House, is now open, and the proprietor is prepared to furnish Board and Lodging on reasonable terms.
jan 5-11 J. D. BAYLESS

JAMES LINFORTH, COMMISSION MERCHANT,
208 BATTERY STREET, San Francisco, Cal.
Sight Drafts on Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.
" " Austin, Nevada Territory.
Particular attention given to purchases for Utah. apr 11

C. OLIVE, MERCHANT TAILOR,
Main St. opposite Town Clock, G. S. L. City.
CLOTHING of all kinds made and repaired in the highest style of art.
Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Officers' Military Uniforms. jan 11

Co-Partnership Notice.
WE have this day associated with us in business Messrs. Conrad Prag and Abraham Ganz, of San Francisco, and the firm will hereafter be styled Ransoff & Co., instead of Ransoff Bros., as heretofore.
S. L. City, April 4th, 1884.
RANSOFF BROS. apr 11

Notice.
Having been appointed by His Excellency, the Governor of California, a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California, I am prepared to enter upon the duties thereof, at my office, in Main street, Great Salt Lake City, opposite Wm. Jennings' store.
Deeds, Transfers, Powers of Attorney, and all other legal papers made out on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.
Acknowledgements taken for any part of the United States. apr 9-11 PATRICK LYNCH.

FOR SALE.
Gunny Bags, Grain Sacks and Packing Boxes of all sizes, at the U. S. Subistence Storehouse, Salt Lake City.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!
CITIZENS OF UTAH,
Bring in Your Produce!!
A. GILBERT,
(Next door to the Salt Lake House) calls special attention to his large and well selected
STOCK OF DRY GOODS
Consisting of
COTTON, WOOLEN, AND MIXED FABRICS,
CALICOES, SILKS, DRILLINGS, FLANNELS,
and other
STAPLES.
Selected Expressly for this Market.
Also offers on reasonable terms,
GROCERIES, COFFEE, CANDLES, SUGARS,
SOAP, etc., etc., etc.,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY,
etc., etc., etc.,
On Terms to Suit.
EXAMINE OUR GOODS AND TRY OUR PRICES.
Highest Cash Prices paid for Grain.
ap 11 A. GILBERT.

ATTENTION!
IMMENSE SACRIFICE!!
NEW CALIFORNIA GOODS FOR SALE,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
CHEAP AND GOOD.
FOR COST AND TRANSPORTATION!
Wormser & Co.,
Have just opened a Splendid Assortment of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, etc.
Consisting of
LADIES WOOLEN DRESSES, SHAWLS,
OPERA FLANNELS, MERINOS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.,
Of the Latest and Choicest Patterns.
All Kinds of
LINEN GOODS AND CALICOES,
LADIES AND CHILDRENS' SHOES
FANCY TRIMMINGS,
LADIES GLOVES, ETC.
CALIFORNIA BLANKETS,
DOMESTIC AND STAPLE GOODS,
of Every Variety, and
YANKEE NOTIONS,
too numerous to mention and too splendid to adequately describe.
CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.
At the New Store, Main Street, next to Cronyn & Clayton's. mr 22-11

TELEGRAPH COAL.
\$4 per ton.
PARTIES can be supplied with Coal at the above rate.
Orders left at the Telegraph Office or at the Mine will be promptly attended to.
Great Salt Lake City, April 10th, 1884.

SALT, SALT, SALT!
Put up in sacks of 100 lbs. in good style and at the shortest notice. Also, a superior quality of salt furnished in any quantity, on application.
K. J. HENDERSON
144. FARMER STREET.

ARMY PROPOSALS.
Commissary Department, U. S. A.
PROPOSALS FOR
SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.
The U. S. Commissary of Subsistence for the District of Utah in this City, and the District of Salt Lake, are furnishing the following named Subsistence Supplies:
1st. FLOUR.
Three hundred and twenty-five thousand (325,000) pounds, more or less, of No. 1 Flour, in good and substantial sacks, containing 100 lbs. each, and subject to inspection; to be delivered in such quantities and at such times as may be required, the delivery to commence on the 1st day of July, 1884, and the whole to be delivered on or before the 1st day of January, 1885.
Provided, that not less than fifty thousand (50,000) pounds shall be delivered during each of the months, from July to December, 1884, inclusive.
2d. POTATOES.
Two thousand (2,000) bushels of potatoes, the delivery to commence on the 1st day of July, 1884, and the whole to be delivered on or before the 1st day of November, 1884. The delivery to be made at the Commissary Warehouse, in Great Salt Lake City, or at Camp Douglas, as the Commissary may direct.
3d. SALT.
Two hundred and fifty (250) bushels of No. 1 Salt, bottled salt, in sacks, delivered on or before the 1st day of November, 1884, at the Commissary Warehouse, provided that at least twenty-five (25) bushels be delivered during each of the months of July, August and September, 1884.
Salt and Potatoes will be estimated and bid for at the rate of sixty (60) pounds to the bushel.
Payment will be made in such funds as the Government may have on hand for distribution.
Good and sufficient bonds will be required for the fulfillment of the contract or contracts, and the names of sureties must accompany each bid.
Contractors and sureties will be required to take the oath of allegiance.
In all cases except that of Fresh Beef, bids will be entertained for furnishing the whole or a part of the above named articles; provided such part shall not be less than fifty thousand (50,000) pounds Flour, two hundred and fifty (250) bushels Potatoes, fifty (50) bushels of Salt, and each bid must state specifically the articles and amount proposed to be delivered and the price.
The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids.
Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the proposals at the office of the undersigned, at 12 M., on Friday, the 10th day of June, 1884.
Bids will be addressed (through Post-Office or other wise) to Capt. Chas. H. Hemstead, C. S., Great Salt Lake City, U. T., and endorsed "Proposals for Flour, Potatoes or Salt," as the case may be.
CHAS. H. HEMSTEAD,
Capt. and Commissary of Subsistence, District of Utah.

Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.
Proposals for Fuel and Forage.
ARMY QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Great Salt Lake City, U. T.,
March 25, 1884.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office (next door to the Post-Office) until 12 M., the 10th day of June, 1884, for furnishing the following supplies of Quartermaster's stores, to be delivered at Camp Douglas, U. T., in such quantities as required; provided that two thirds of the whole amount of each article required, shall be delivered by the 1st day of December, 1884, and all to be delivered prior to June 30th, 1885.
Wood—Four Thousand (4,000) Cords.
Hay—Two Thousand (2,000) Tons.
Oats—One Hundred Thousand (100,000) Bushels.
All the articles must be of the best quality, and bidders shall specify in their bids, and good and sufficient bonds will be required for the faithful performance of the contracts, and names of sureties must accompany each bid.
Bids will be received for furnishing the whole amount of each article required in one bid. And bids also will be received for not less than 10,000 bushels of Oats, or 300 tons of Hay, or 1,000 cords of Wood, in any one bid.
Payment will be made in such funds as the Government may furnish.
Contractors and sureties will be required to take the oath of allegiance.
The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids.
Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of proposals, at my office, at 12 M., the 10th day of June, 1884.
Bids will be addressed (through the Post-Office or otherwise) to Capt. D. B. Stever, Asst. Quartermaster, Great Salt Lake City, U. T., and endorsed "Proposals for Wood, Hay or Oats," as the case may be.
D. B. STEVER,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster, District of Utah.